

until it comes to a boil; give a light sprinkle of white pepper into the cup, add a pinch of salt, and serve very hot.

Helps for the Housewife

A delicious way of making lemon pudding is to use apples, stewed and mashed through a colander, instead of bread crumbs or flour. It entirely does away with the objectionable stickiness of the flour, and gives a better flavor than the crumbs.

It is claimed that, during seasons when diphtheria and other contagious diseases prevail, as they have during the past few months, onions, cooked in some way should be eaten at least once a week. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic, and it is said that where children have freely eaten onions, none have died from diphtheria or scarlet fever. There are so many ways of cooking onions, and so few but what like them, that they could be served regularly without becoming tiresome.

During cold weather, when one has much to do with handling coal and ashes, the hands would be greatly helped if they are washed clean at night, then rinsed in borax water and dried. Borax is very healing and will keep the hands smooth. Put crude borax in a bottle and fill the bottle with water. When all the borax is dissolved, add more until the water will absorb no more, and a residuum remains in the bottom of the bottle. When ready to use, pour enough of this solution into the water you use to make it feel slippery, or very soft. It will not hurt the hands, as there is nothing harmful in the borax. Keep a bottle on the wash stand, and let the children use it.

In warming over old biscuit, do not wet them, or sprinkle with water, but put them on a tin, set in the oven and cover closely with another tin. They will be like fresh ones. The oven must be quite hot, and the cover fit down tightly. If the oven is cool, the biscuit will dry out and be tough.

To cool a hot dish in a hurry, set it in a vessel containing cold salted water. This will extract the heat more rapidly than fresh water.

Some "Next Day" Recipes

Mrs. Celeste V., of Missouri, sends the following, intended for the December number, but received too late. They look good enough to "keep over" in one's scrap book: "After the feast is over," gather up all the nice scraps of cold meat and poultry, with the bones, and break the bones in pieces; put all the bones in water with a small carrot, half a turnip, half a good sized onion, and some stalks of celery, a sprig of parsley, if you have it, such spices as you like in soup, and a small bunch of sweet herbs; boil gently on the back of the range for four hours; the scraps of meat should be minced and added when the bones have been on the fire two hours; when done, strain the liquid through a colander to remove the bones, season with salt and pepper, thicken with a little corn starch, add a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce; if you have a bit of curry sauce, add that. There should be water enough to make the soup of the right consistency, but the quantity must be gauged by the amount of meats and bones.

Bits of turkey, chicken, rabbit, game, and other meats should not be hulled over, but should be just warmed through in white sauce. Prepare the sauce in this way: Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; when boiling, stir in one tablespoonful of flour, a pinch of salt, and dash of pepper; add gradually one cup of milk, or milk and water, and let boil up, removing immediately from the fire. Take one pint of chopped meats and stir into the sauce; a



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6998—Boys' Russian Suit—Serge or linen can be used to make this suit. The suit has straight or bloomer trousers. The pattern, 6998, is cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years.

7028—Ladies' Dress—Serge or any of the plaid materials can be used to make this dress. It closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The three gores skirt can be made with either the high or regulation waist line. The pattern, 7028, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

6995—Ladies' Apron—Linen, gingham or chambray can be used to make this apron. The apron is cut in one piece and can be made with or without the sleeves. This apron covers the entire dress. The pattern, 6995, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7021—Ladies' Dress—Figured material and plain material are used to make this dress. The yoke and sleeves are in one. The two-piece circular skirt is joined to a yoke. The pattern, 7021, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7001—Ladies' Shirt-Waist—Linen or messaline can be used to make this shirtwaist with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, 7001, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7032—Ladies' Dressing Sack—Any of the crepe materials can be used for this sack with the collar and cuffs of a contrasting material. The sack has a tuck at each shoulder and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The

pattern, 7032, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7006—Ladies' Skirt—This skirt is cut in four gores and can be made in the regulation or shorter length. The high or regulation waist line may be used. The belt is separate. The pattern, 7006, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7016—Girls' Dress—The waist of this dress is of serge and the skirt, collar and cuffs are of velvet. The long or short sleeves can be used. The skirt is cut in two gores. The pattern, 7016, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7033—Children's Dress—Plain and plaid goods are combined in making this dress. The dress closes at the back and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, 7033, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

7007—Misses and Small Women's Dress—Velvet and serge are used to make this very stylish dress. The dress can be made with either the long or short sleeves and has a separate overblouse. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The pattern, 7007 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7003—Misses and Small Women's Coat—Any of the heavy coat materials can be used to make this garment. It can be made in either the forty-five or thirty-nine inch length, and in either the square or round outline. The pattern, 7003, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

6994—Ladies' House Dress—Linen, gingham or cashmere can be used to make this dress. The dress has a removable collar and long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern, 6994, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

small onion may be used if liked. Set on back of stove and let simmer for ten minutes to thoroughly heat it.

Oyster Patties—One pint of small oysters, one cupful of cream, a large teaspoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste. Bring the cream to a boil in a double boiler, mix the flour with a little cold milk until smooth and stir into the boiling cream, seasoning with salt and pepper; bring the oysters to a boil in their own liquor, then skim out and drain; add the oysters to the cream, boil up once, and fill the patty shells and serve hot.

EDITORIAL 3,000 YEARS OLD

A little more than 3,000 years ago an inspired writer composed the following editorial on wisdom, and it has come down to us in compendium of writings which we call the Bible. A few days ago the Alabama Christian Advocate republished it and asked its preachers to tell where it is to be found in the Bible. It is a beautiful tribute to wisdom:

"But where shall wisdom be found? And where is the place of understanding?"

"Man knoweth not the price thereof; neither is it found in the land of the living."

"The depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me."

"It can not be gotten for gold; neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof."

"It can not be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx, or the sapphire."

"The gold and the crystal can not equal it; and the exchange of it shall not be for jewels of fine gold."

"No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls; for the price of wisdom is above rubies."

"The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold."

"Whence cometh wisdom? and where is the place of understanding?"

"Seeing it is hid from the eyes of all living, and kept close from the fowls of the air."

"Destruction and death say, We have heard thereof with our ears."

"God understandeth the way thereof, and He knoweth the way thereof."

"For he looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven."

"To make the weight for the winds; and he weigheth the waters by measure."

"When He made a decree for the lightning of the thunder."

"Then did He see it, and declare it; He prepared it, yea, and searched it out."

"And unto man He saith, behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding."—Birmingham Ledger.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE

There are any number of people who say that they believe in Christianity. There are still more who say they would like to see the principles of Jesus applied to human society. But there are very few who are ready to enlist in the cause which alone can ever make practical the wonderful doctrines of Jesus. There are any number of church members who like to be in the parade which meets with the approval of their friends and neighbors. A parade, as such, is a perfectly harmless proceeding. They like to sit on the grandstand when the battle scarred veterans return after winning the victory. It is "perfectly lovely" to patronize those who have been wounded in the fight and suffered for "the cause," but when it comes to getting out and doing some of the fighting themselves they prefer either to secretly send substitutes or to keep out of range of the shot altogether. —Charles Stelzle in the Philadelphia North American.